

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

AD

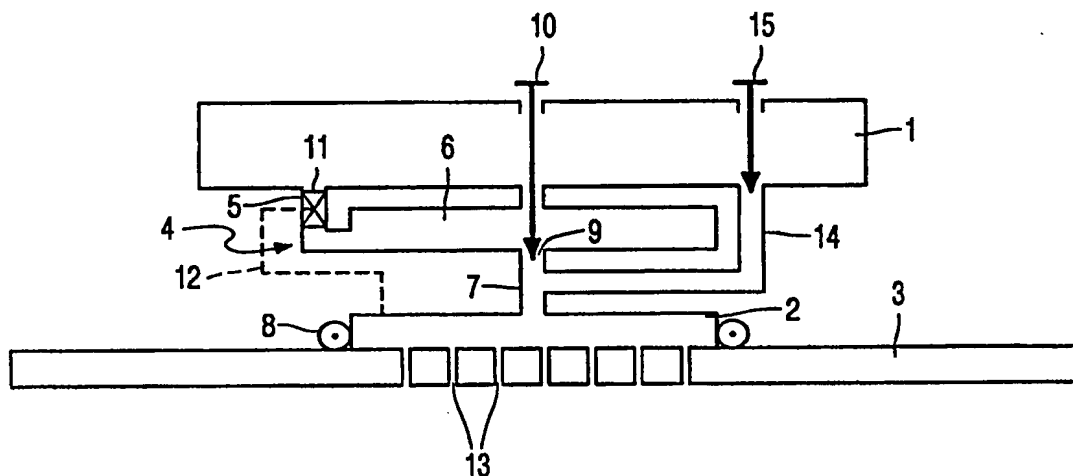
ated in the specification



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>D06F 75/18</b>		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/45190</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 10 September 1999 (10.09.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB99/00245 (22) International Filing Date: 11 February 1999 (11.02.99) (30) Priority Data: 9800484-9 4 March 1998 (04.03.98) SG (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CHING, Boon, K. [MY/SG]; Block 554, 6 Choa Chu Kang North #06-38, Singapore 680554 (SG). CHOY, Kam, W. [SG/SG]; 11 Toh Tuck Close, Singapore 596978 (SG). LIM, Lid, J. [MY/SG]; Apt. Block 496D, 9 Tampines Avenue #07-542, Singapore 520496 (SG). KWOK, Kai, H. [SG/SG]; Block 295C, 43 Tampines Street #03-384, Singapore 522495 (SG). (74) Agent: BOS, Kornelis, S.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).			(81) Designated States: CN, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: DEVICE FOR IRONING LAUNDRY



(57) Abstract

A device for ironing laundry having a regulating device (10) and a drip-stop valve (11) arranged in series in a passageway (4) between the water tank and the steam chamber (2) for supplying cold water to the steam chamber for normal steaming operation and a bypass (14) which bypasses the drip-stop valve (11) and in which a valve (15) is arranged for supplying a large amount of cold water directly to the steam chamber (2) for cleaning the steam chamber. For an effective cleaning the location where cold water for cleaning the steam chamber is supplied to the steam chamber is substantially the same as the location where cold water for normal steaming operation during ironing is supplied to the steam chamber.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

Device for ironing laundry.

The invention relates to a device for ironing laundry comprising a water tank, a steam chamber, a soleplate provided with steam outlet ports, means for heating the soleplate and the steam chamber, a passageway between the water tank and the steam chamber for supplying cold water from the water tank to the steam chamber, a device for regulating the water flow through said passageway, a drip-stop valve arranged in said passageway, which valve opens above a certain temperature and closes below said temperature, said regulating device and said drip-stop valve being arranged in series in said passageway, and a bypass which bypasses the drip-stop valve and in which a valve is arranged for supplying a large amount of water directly to the steam chamber for cleaning the steam chamber, thereby bypassing the drip-stop valve.

Such a device is known from Philips' steam iron 'Azur', marketed since 1993. In this known ironing device the regulating device, which often is a metering valve, can be set by the user to obtain a certain water flow rate from the water tank to the steam chamber. In the steam chamber the water evaporates and the generated steam expels through the steam outlet ports in the soleplate, thereby improving the ironing performance. So, the metering or regulating device controls the steaming rate. In order to avoid that cold water enters the steam chamber while the temperature of the steam chamber is too low to generate steam, a so-called drip-stop valve is arranged in the passageway between the water tank and the steam chamber. This drip-stop valve is arranged in series with the metering valve. Opening and closing of the drip-stop valve depends upon the temperature of the steam chamber. If the temperature of the soleplate is too low to generate a sufficient amount of steam, the drip-stop valve is closed, so that no water can enter the steam chamber. If this temperature is high enough, the drip-stop valve opens. The amount of water dripping into the steam chamber depends upon the setting of the metering valve.

A problem with ironing devices is the proper cleaning of the steam chamber. It is well known that in hard water areas a layer of scale (generally calcium carbonate) will be built up on the inner surfaces of the steam chamber. Scale layers deteriorate the heat transfer to

the steam chamber. Therefore, it is desirable for a user to have a possibility to remove the scale layer. Preferably, the ironing device should have a so-called self-clean function. For that purpose, the above described steam iron comprises a bypass which bypasses the drip-stop valve and in which a valve is arranged for supplying water directly to the steam chamber, thereby bypassing the drip-stop valve. With this construction it is possible for the user to open the self-clean valve to suddenly introduce a large amount of water into the steam chamber, thereby performing a self-clean action. The walls of the steam chamber are still hot, so that the large amount of cold water causes a kind of thermal shock effect on the walls, resulting in the layer of scale being cracked and breaking it into small particles which, subsequently, can be rinsed away through the steam outlet ports. This cleaning action can be repeated several times, whereby re-heating the steam chamber might be necessary, because introducing a large amount of cold water into the steam chamber causes a temperature drop of the wall of the steam chamber. In practice, it appears that scale is not removed properly from the walls, especially at the location where a thick layer of scale has been built up, i.e. where water enters the steam chamber for generating steam. The reason for this is that in the mentioned prior art steam iron water, for cleaning the steam chamber, has already been raised in temperature before it reaches said location of scale and is therefore less effective in cracking the layer of scale.

It is an object of the invention to improve cleaning of the steam chamber of the above described ironing device.

According to the invention the device for ironing laundry is characterised in that means are provided by which the location where cold water for cleaning the steam chamber is supplied to the steam chamber is substantially the same as the location as where cold water for normal steaming operation during ironing is supplied to the steam chamber.

This means that for cleaning the steam chamber a large amount of cold water is supplied to the steam chamber at the very location where a thick layer of scale has been built up, i.e. a wall of the steam chamber underneath the regulating valve. The thermal shock causes a good cracking of the layer.

The invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the drawings.

Fig.1 shows schematically an ironing device according to a first embodiment,  
Fig.2 shows a steam iron, partly in a cross-sectional view according to Fig.1,  
Fig.3 shows schematically an ironing device according to a second  
embodiment,

5 Fig.4 shows a steam iron, partly in a cross-sectional view according to Fig.3,

In the schematic drawing of Fig.1, which shows a first example, the ironing  
device comprises a water tank 1, a steam chamber 2 and a soleplate 3. The water tank 1 is  
connected to the steam chamber 2 by means of a passageway 4. This passageway comprises,  
10 in a sequence from the water tank to the steam chamber, a first channel 5, a second channel 6  
and a third channel 7. The steam chamber 2 is thermally connected to the soleplate 3. The  
means for heating the steam chamber and the soleplate comprises a heating element 8.  
However, heating of the steam chamber and the soleplate could also be obtained by separate  
heating elements. In the opening 9 between the second channel 6 and the third channel 7  
15 regulating means 10 is arranged for controlling the supply of water from the water tank 1 to  
the steam chamber 2. The regulating means comprises an adjustable control valve. In the first  
channel 5 a drip-stop valve 11 is arranged. The drip-stop valve is thermally connected to the  
steam chamber 2, i.e. to a wall of the steam chamber. This is indicated by a dashed line 12.  
Below a certain temperature of the steam chamber the drip-stop valve 11 is closed, thereby  
20 preventing water from entering the steam chamber while the temperature of the steam chamber  
is still too low for generating steam. Above said temperature the drip-stop valve is open.  
Steam generated in the steam chamber is expelled from the ironing device through steam  
outlet ports 13 provided in the soleplate 3. The ironing device further comprises a bypass 14 in  
which an valve 15 is arranged. This bypass, is a direct connection between the water tank 1  
25 and the third channel 7 of the passageway 4, downstream of the control valve 10. For cleaning  
the steam chamber, the user opens the valve 15 fully. A large amount of cold water flows into  
the steam chamber 2, thereby causing cracks in the layer of scale. Subsequently the cracked  
scale particles are rinsed away through the outlet steam ports 13. It is also possible that the  
water tank 1 is a small tank inside the iron, which can be filled from a larger, external water  
30 reservoir either by means of gravity or a pump.

Fig.2 shows the iron in the schematic drawing of Fig.1 in a more realistic form  
and partly in a cross-sectional view. Reference numerals are the same as used in Fig.1. The  
drip-stop valve 11 is arranged in an opening 16 in a bottom wall 1b of the water tank 1, which  
opening communicates with the first channel 5. Opening and closing of the drip-stop valve is

temperature controlled by a bimetallic element 17 which is thermally connected to a wall 2a of the steam chamber 2. When the temperature of the wall 2a has reached a certain temperature, e.g. 150-170°C which is high enough for generating steam, the bimetallic element 17 pushes the valve 11 upwards, thereby opening the valve. Water enters into the first channel 5, from which it flows into the second channel 6. The third channel 7 is formed by a passage in a socket 18 fitted in an opening 19 of a cover plate 20 of the steam chamber 2. Between the outlet opening 9 of the second channel 6 and the inlet opening 21 of the socket 18 a sealing member 22 is provided. This sealing member comprises a central channel 23 with a valve seat 24 for cooperation with the regulating means 10. The regulating means comprises a spring-loaded shaft 25 having a steam needle 26 at the end thereof for cooperation with the valve seat 24 in a well known manner. With a control knob 27 the user can move the shaft up or down, thereby controlling the size of the opening of the central channel 23 and thus the steam rate. A bypass 14 connects the water tank 1 directly to the passage in the socket 18. The outlet 28 of the bypass opens into a ring-shaped channel 29 of the sealing member 22 which surrounds the central channel 23. The inlet of the bypass is connected to an opening 30 in the bottom wall 1b of the water tank 1. A self clean valve 15 is arranged in the opening 30. The user can open the valve 15 by means of a self-clean knob 31 which is arranged in a top wall 1a of the water tank 1 and in line with the valve 15. When the self-clean knob is pushed down (indicated by dashed lines), the valve 15 opens and a large amount of cold water flows through the bypass and via the ring-shaped channel 29 in the sealing member 22 and the passage in the socket 18 into the steam chamber 2, right on to the layer of scale 32 which has been formed on the hot bottom wall 2b of the steam chamber. The temperature difference causes cracks in the layer of scale which breaks into small particles which are rinsed away through the steam outlet ports 13.

Fig.3 shows schematically a second example of an ironing device which comprises an external cold water tank 101, which supplies cold water to a steam iron by means of a pump P. The steam iron comprises a steam chamber 102 which is thermally connected to the soleplate 103. For heating the steam chamber and the soleplate the iron comprises a heating element 108, similar to that in the example of Fig.1. The soleplate comprises a number of outlet ports 113 for the steam, generated in the steam chamber 102. The external water tank 101 is connected to the steam chamber 102 by means of the passageway 104. This passageway 104 comprises, in a sequence from the water tank to the steam chamber, a tube 120, a flexible hose 121, a first channel 105, a second channel 106 and a third channel 107. The pump P is arranged in the tube 120 and usually incorporated in the water tank housing. The flexible hose 121 connects the outlet of the pump P to the steam iron. In the flexible hose, which is a

shielded hose, usually a water conduit and an electrical wire for the heating element 108 are arranged. Regulating means 110 in the form of an adjustable control valve is arranged in the first channel 104. By adjusting the valve the user can control the amount of water flowing to the steam chamber 102 and, in this way, the steaming rate. In the second channel 106, which is  
5 formed as a small water basin, a drip-stop valve 111 is arranged. The drip-stop valve is thermally connected to the steam chamber 102, i.e. to a wall of the steam chamber. This is indicated by a dashed line 112. Below a certain temperature of the steam chamber the drip-stop valve 111 is closed, thereby preventing water from entering the steam chamber while the temperature of the steam chamber is still too low for generating steam. Above said  
10 temperature the drip-stop valve is open. The third channel 107 is an overflow pipe, arranged in the water basin (second channel) 106. This water basin functions as a small reservoir for spraying and/or a so-called shot of steam, which is not further indicated. Between the first channel 105 and the basin 106 a bypass 114 is arranged, which bypasses the drip-stop valve 111. For this purpose, the inlet 114a of the bypass is arranged upstream of the drip-stop valve  
15 111 and the outlet 114b is arranged downstream of the drip-stop valve. In the outlet 114b a valve 115 is arranged. As explained for the above example of Fig.1, cleaning of the steam chamber can be performed by opening the self-clean valve 115 to introduce a large amount of water into the steam chamber.

Fig.4 shows the iron in the schematic drawing of Fig.3 in a more realistic form  
20 and partly in a cross-sectional view. Again the same reference numerals are used as in Fig.3. Cold water is pumped through the hose 121 to the first channel 105, thus passing through the regulating means 110, which comprises a valve system. The user can control the water flow by means of this valve system. The first channel 105 comprises an opening 116 which communicates with the second channel 106. In said opening 116 the drip-stop valve 111 is  
25 arranged. Opening and closing of the drip-stop valve is temperature controlled by means of a bimetallic element 117 which is fastened to a wall 102a of the steam chamber 102, similar to that described for the embodiment of Fig.2. When the drip-stop valve is open, water flows through an aperture 118 to the second channel 106 and from there through the third channel, an overflow pipe 107, to the steam chamber 102. Between the first channel 105 and the second  
30 channel 106 there is a bypass 114 in which a valve 115 is arranged. When a layer of scale has been built up on the bottom wall 102b of the steam chamber, cleaning is necessary. The valve of the regulating means 110 is fully opened and then a self-clean knob 131 is pushed down. A shaft 132 presses against the valve 115, which opens, thereby introducing a large amount of cold water from the first channel 105 into the second channel and from there through the

overflow pipe 107 into the steam chamber. Due to the temperature difference, the layer of scale 132 cracks into small particles, which are rinsed out.



## CLAIMS:

1. A device for ironing laundry, comprising a water tank, a steam chamber, a soleplate provided with steam outlet ports, means for heating the soleplate and the steam chamber, a passageway between the water tank and the steam chamber for supplying cold water from the water tank to the steam chamber, a device for regulating the water flow in said passageway, a drip-stop valve arranged in said passageway, said valve opens above a certain temperature and closes below said temperature, said regulating device and said drip-stop valve being arranged in series in said passageway, and a bypass which bypasses the drip-stop valve and in which a valve is arranged for supplying a large amount of water directly to the steam chamber for cleaning the steam chamber, thereby bypassing the drip-stop valve, characterised in that the ironing device comprises means by which the location where cold water for cleaning the steam chamber is supplied to the steam chamber is substantially the same as the location where cold water for normal steaming operation during ironing is supplied to the steam chamber.
2. A device as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the regulating device is located downstream of the drip-stop valve, said regulating device comprising a steam needle, a sealing member between the second and the third channel having a central channel cooperating with said steam needle for adjusting the water flow for normal steaming operation and having a ring-shaped channel surrounding said central channel for cleaning operation, the bypass having an outlet which opens into said ring-shaped channel.
3. A device as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the device comprises a pump for pumping cold water into the passageway, said passageway comprising, seen in the direction of the water flow, a first channel in which the regulating means and, downstream thereof, the drip-stop valve are arranged, a second channel and a third channel in the form of an overflow pipe which discharges into the steam chamber, the bypass branching off from the first channel and having an inlet between the regulating means and the drip-stop valve and an outlet ending into the second channel.

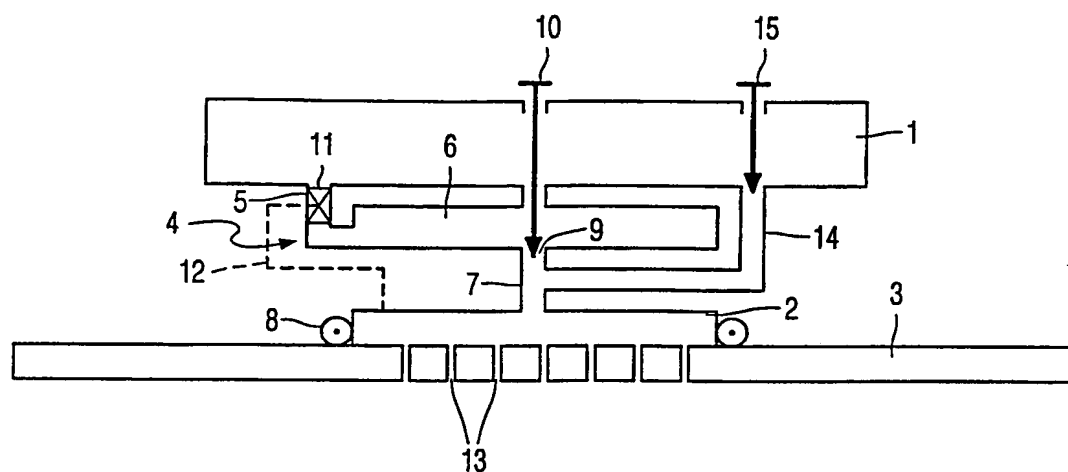
$\frac{1}{3}$ 

FIG. 1

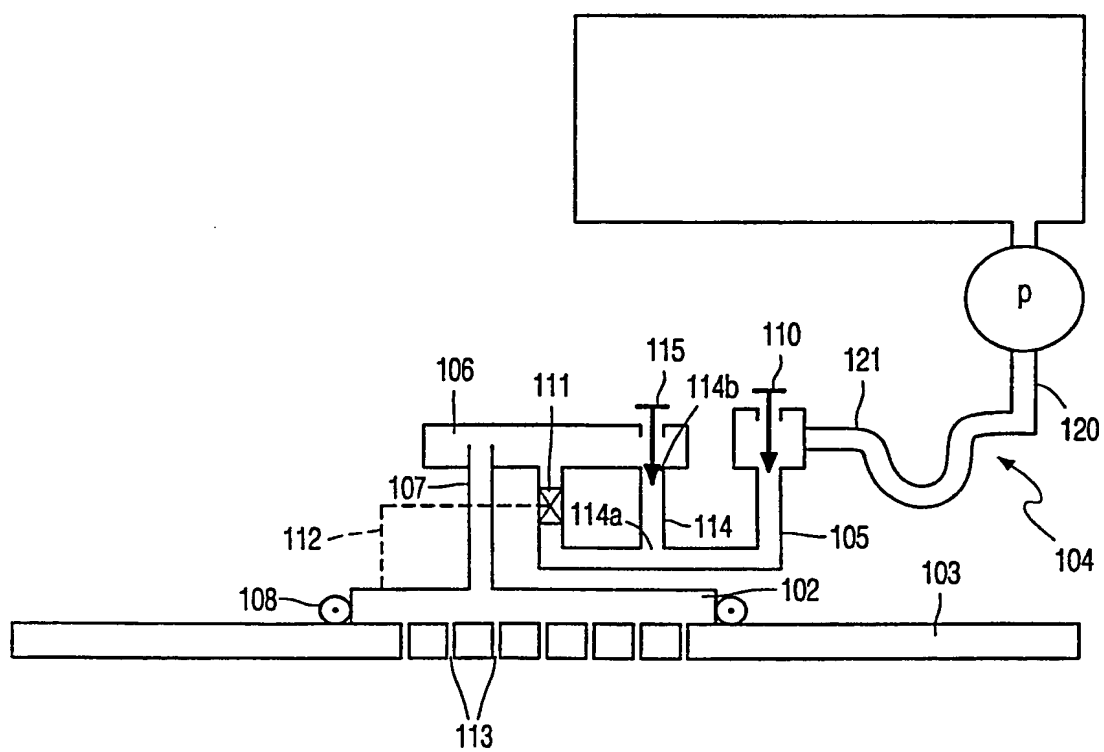


FIG. 3



3/3

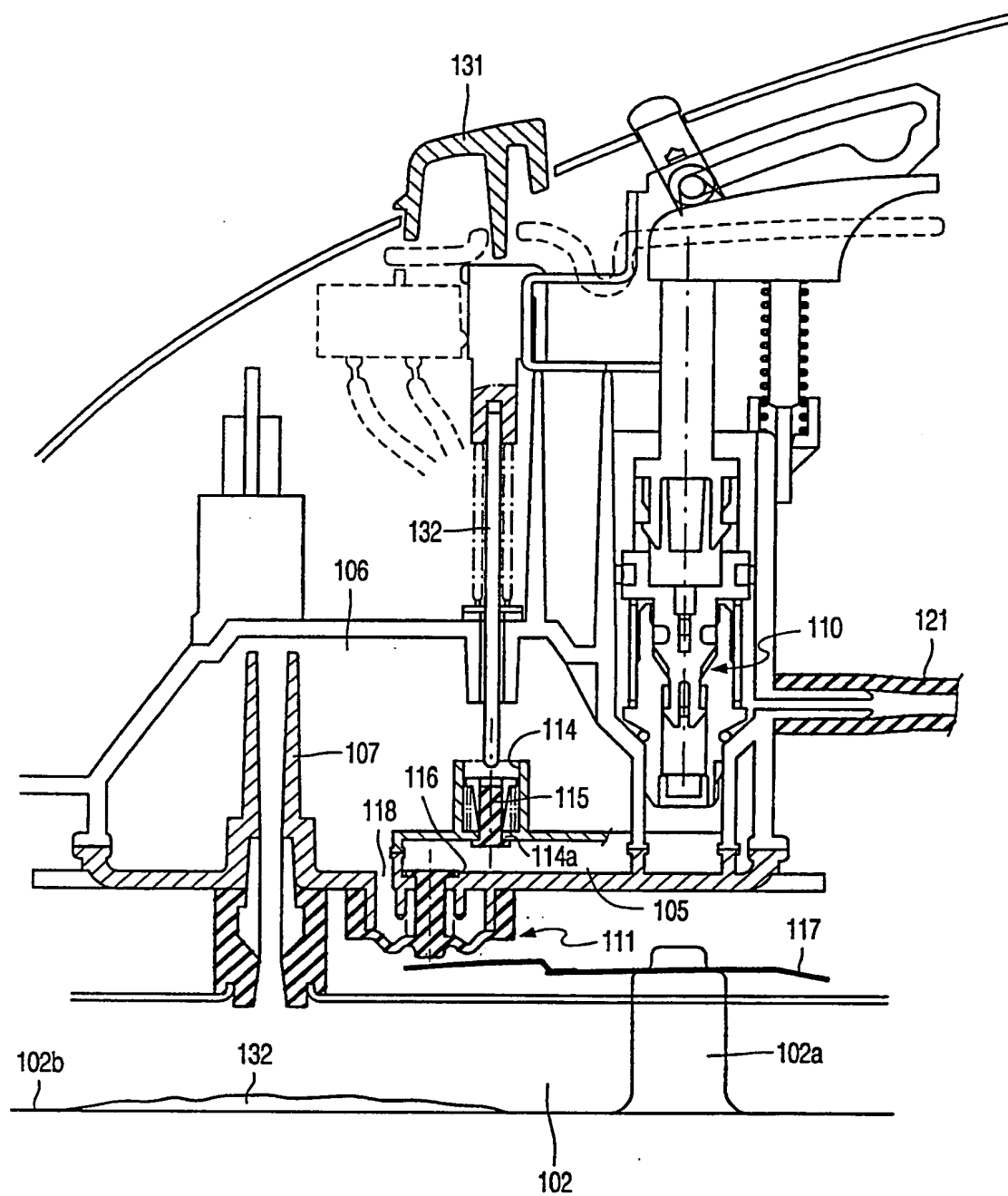


FIG. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IB 99/00245

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>6</sup>: D 06 F 75/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>6</sup>: D 06 F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Derwent - WPI

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 849 916 A (DAVIDSON et al.) 26 November 1974 (26.11.74), fig.1; column 2, line 42 - column 3, line 47.	1-3
A	US 4 459 771 A (OGATA) 17 July 1984 (17.07.84), fig. 1,2; column 3, line 40 - column 5, line 38.	1-3
	----	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

„A“ document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

„E“ earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

„L“ document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

„O“ document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

„P“ document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

„T“ later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

„X“ document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

„Y“ document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

„&“ document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 June 1999 (14.06.99)

Date of mailing of the international search report

06 July 1999 (06.07.99)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AT

Austrian Patent Office  
Kohlmarkt 8-10; A-1014 Vienna  
Facsimile No. 1/53424/535

Authorized officer

Huber

Telephone No. 1/53424/313

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IB 99/00245

The US 3 849 916 A describes an electric steam iron having a tank feeding a measured quantity of water via a valve to a steam chamber in the sole plate. A cover plate is disposed above the sole plate forming steam passages with it. In the water tank above the steam chamber, a valve is situated with a relatively large aperture which can be opened to admit a large amount of water to the sole plate. A channel connects the steam passages to the steam chamber dome, with its inlet raised above the cover plate surface, and its outlet constricted to maintain a little pressure in the steam chamber, thus preventing soiling of the iron by condensate and carbonised fibers when the iron is reheated for further use.

The US 4 459 771 A discloses a steam iron with an internal electrically heated vaporisation chamber fitted with a removable reservoir for providing a slow constant supply of water for steam generation. After use, the reservoir can be replaced with a smaller reservoir which can be discharged relatively rapidly, by means of a piston, to vigorously flush the steam chamber and its outlets. The rinsing is used to suppress build-up of internal scale.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/00245

Im Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentdokument Patent document cited in search report Document de brevet cité dans le rapport de recherche		Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie Patent family member(s) Membre(s) de la famille de brevets		Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication
US A	3849916	26-11-1974	AU A1	61901/73	01-05-1975
			DE A1	2356062	22-05-1974
			DE B2	2356062	29-09-1977
			DE C3	2356062	18-05-1978
			FR A1	2206403	07-06-1974
			FR B1	2206403	16-06-1978
			GB A	1445166	04-08-1976
			IT A	999106	20-02-1976
			JP A2	49133696	23-12-1974
			JP B4	56020039	11-05-1981
			NL A	7314984	14-05-1974
US A	4459771		JP A2	56127884	06-10-1981
			EP A1	34438	26-08-1981
			FI A	800463	16-08-1981
			FI B	65923	30-04-1984
			FI C	65923	10-08-1984
			SU A3	1011042	07-04-1983